and an emblem of perfect good," also belongs to this class. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, and a single horn, so that it resembles the unicorn. The phœnix is another animal of this kind, with the head of a pheasant, the beak of a swallow, the neck of a tortoise, and the outward resemblance of a dragon. It is regarded as an omen of good, and heralds the advent of a beneficent reign. "In works of art it is a nondescript bird of gorgeous plumage, intermediate between that of the peacock and bird of paradise, and bears flame-like appendages where the neck joins the body."

All the creatures referred to here, and many more belonging to one or other of the classes of zoological myths, are represented pictorially in the *Wa-Kan-San-Sai dzu-yé*, already mentioned, and in the *Mangwa* of Hokusai, a book to which access can be obtained without difficulty in most of the capitals of Europe.

To the mythical animals already mentioned, which are common to China and Japan, the Japanese have added some of their own invention. Such are serpents, giant centipedes, monster devil-fishes; earth-spiders, probably representing the troglodytes of old Japan; the raccoon-faced dog, which possesses in a minor degree the evil powers and tendencies of the fox; the wolf-like animal which produces thunder; the "whirling neck," or being which has the power of so elongating the neck that the head appears in places remote from the body; the man-devouring *kappa*, which frequents rivers and ponds, and politely challenges wayfarers to single combat; and many other equally strange creatures. An outline sketch of Japanese demonology will be found at p. 59, and a striking myth of a demon spider at p. 109.

Enough, however, has been said to show that if Mr. Anderson, in his catalogue and larger work on the "Pictoral Arts of Japan," has revealed to British readers a new and most important branch of art, he has incidentally indicated to his readers a new world of myth, which has hitherto found no place in the consideration of students of comparative mythology in Europe, but which can now be no longer neglected. Mr. Anderson of course treats it almost solely in its relation to art, but he informs the reader in every case where further and more detailed information may be obtained. The task of tracing these myths to their source and of finding analogies elsewhere is one for the scientific inquirer. Mr. Anderson has done the more laborious part of the work in bringing them together. He also suggests that very many of them will be found to have their homes in India, and to have spread with the doctrines of Buddha to China and other far eastern countries. One great advantage which the student of the zoological and other myths of China and Japan will have is that in the exhibition of the Anderson Collection, which is shortly to be opened at the British Museum, he will be able to see in the most graphic form the conceptions of successive generations of artists of the beings to which the myths relate—an advantage which could not be obtained even in the countries themselves without considerable expenditure of money, time, and labour. It only remains to be said that we have adopted Mr. Anderson's classifications, and in many instances have employed his own words in the descriptions of the myths scattered in so much profusion throughout the catalogue.

NOTES

We regret to have to announce the death, on Good Friday, at the Nice Observatory, of M. Thollon, the eminent spectroscopist. Few men devoted to spectroscopic inquiry have worked so unceasingly and successfully; and in him Science loses one of the most single-minded of her votaries. He has been cut off in the midst of his labours, which, especially since his location at M. Bischoffsheim's magnificent observatory and the completion of the spectroscopic installation there, have borne such rich fruit in the shape of a method of sorting out the telluric from the true solar lines (a method slightly modified by Cornu), and of a map of the solar spectrum as observed by the new form of spectroscope of his own invention, which vastly surpasses in dispersion and purity of image anything that preceded it. Dr. Thollon has not only worked at Nice, but at the Pic du Midi and the Paris Observatory; he was also one of the observers of the total solar eclipse in Egypt in 1882. In all his wanderings, as in his work, he made many friends, and all who knew him will mourn his loss, not only as a man of science, but as one possessing, above the ordinary degree, a true and genial nature.

On March 5 a drawing-room meeting for the promotion of technical education was held at the house of Mr. E. C. Robins, under the presidency of Prof. Huxley. A Memorandum of the proceedings has now been printed for private circulation. An address on the technical training at the Central Institution at South Kensington was delivered by Prof. Ayrton. The address was followed by a discussion, in which Prof. Silvanus Thompson, Mr. Brewin, Prof. Perry, Prof. Henrici, and others took part. In summing up the debate, Prof. Huxley remarked that something had been said about rivalry between the Central Institution and the Finsbury School. That most excellent and vigorous school which the City and Guilds Institute had established at Finsbury was chiefly intended to give primary technical instruction to workmen and others who could snatch only a few hours a week from their daily labour for the purpose of receiving it. The Central Institution, on the other hand, was chiefly intended for the advanced instruction of persons who could give up their time for one or more years to the higher branches of technology. Exhibitions enabled the promising student of the schools at Finsbury and elsewhere to pass to the Central Institution, and profit by the advantages it offered him. To talk of rivalry between the two was like talking of a rivalry between Eton and Cambridge. No doubt the day would come when a score of such schools as that at Finsbury would be sending their picked scholars to the Central Institution; but, before that day could come, the organisation of the Central Institute must be so far completed that it could receive them and deal with them. A great deal had been said about the 100,000*l*. or 150,000*l*., or whatever it was, that had already been spent on the Central Institution, and of the 10,000*l*. a year that it cost. He begged leave to repeat that which he had said elsewhere, that if in the course of the next ten years the City and Guilds Institute could succeed in catching and training another Faraday or Whitworth or Armstrong, he would from a mere commercial point of view be worth all the expenditure initial and assured.

A highly interesting series of experiments has recently been successfully carried out by M. Olszewski. The more permanent gases have not only been liquefied at pressures averaging only 740 mm. by aid of excessively low temperatures, but the boiling-points, melting-points, and densities of these so-called gases have been determined at atmospheric pressure. The glass tube in which the condensation was effected was surrounded by a bath of liquefied ethylene, which could be caused to boil by reduction of its pressure, and, by use of a specially constructed air-pump, was reduced in temperature to – 150°. When this point was reached, the gas to be liquefied was admitted into the tube from a Natterer cylinder containing the gas at about 40-60 atmospheres pressure, and was readily liquefied. A hydrogen thermometer was used to determine the temperature of the liquid, and the boiling-point of methane at atmospheric pressure was found to be – 164° C., that of oxygen – 181°·4, nitrogen – 194°·4, carbon monoxide – 190°, and nitric oxide – 153°·6. The melting-point of carbon monoxide was also determined to be – 207°, and that of nitrogen as low as – 214°. M. Oslzewski's nearest approach to absolute zero was – 225° for solid nitrogen. The density of methane at 736 mm. and – 164° was found to be 0·415, that of oxygen at 743 mm. and – 181°·4 was 1·124, while that of nitrogen at 741 mm. and – 194°·4 was found to be 0·885. The densities were determined by reading off the position of the liquid meniscus in the tube, volatilising a portion by means of an aspirator, and again reading off the height of the column, the volume of the volatilised portion being measured by the amount of water running out of the aspirator. At the fifth experiment with nitrogen, the tube, which had survived two years' experiments, burst, and destroyed the apparatus, so that the densities of carbon monoxide and nitric oxide must be left for future experiments.

ON Saturday next, and the two following Saturdays, Dr. R. von Lendenfeld will deliver a course of lectures at the Royal Institution on recent scientific researches in Australasia.

ON the 4th inst. the first meeting of the Sanitary Legislation Conference was held in the rooms of the Sanitary Assurance Association. The following resolutions were passed: (1) that the sanitary registration of all buildings is desirable in the interest of the public health; (2) that it is desirable that the law should forbid any building being used for public or semi-public purposes, unless and until the arrangements for the water-supply, drainage, and ventilation of such building have been certified as satisfactory by some properly-qualified person; and (3) that the provision of a public sanitary register for the voluntary registration of private houses would be instrumental in promoting sanitary improvement.

AN important topographical and geological Expedition has been organised by the Canadian Government for the exploration of the country watered by the River Yukon. According to Lieut. Schwalk, who went over much of the ground for the U.S. Government in 1883, this river is over 2000 miles in length, and it is believed that in many districts there are valuable deposits of gold. The Expedition will start from Victoria, British Columbia, early in May. The part of the work relating to geology and natural history will be conducted by Dr. Dawson, Assistant-Director of the Canadian Geological Survey; and under him Mr. W. Ogilvy will take charge of the topographical work, and make an accurate survey and measurement of as much of the Yukon as lies within British territory.

IT has been determined to transfer the Observatory of Rio de Janeiro to Santa Cruz, nearly on the same parallel, and a little more to the west. The Observatory is of considerable importance, owing to its position, being nearly on the Tropic of Capricorn, and it has recently been greatly improved by the present Director, Sr. Cruls. It is stated in the *Bollettino mensuale* of the Italian Meteorological Society, that from January of the present year the Observatory will commence the publication of a monthly Bulletin containing *inter alia* the meteorological observations made at fifteen stations in Brazil. Hitherto observations from that country have been very scarce indeed.

AFTER the first International Ornithographical Congress at Vienna in 1884, numerous stations for observing the habits of birds were organised all over the world. Dr. A. B. Meyer, the Director of the Zoological Museum at Dresden, was appointed Director for the erection of all such stations in Saxony. This gentleman, together with Dr. F. Helm, of Arnoldsgrün, has just published the first Annual Summary for the year 1885. It contains the results of about forty-eight series of observations from thirty-six stations, and articles on 180 species of birds.

WE have received four numbers of the "Encyclopædie der Wissenschaften," edited by various eminent German men of science, and issued by Trewendt of Breslau. One of these numbers concludes an elaborate dictionary of mineralogy, geology, and palæontology. Two others form part of an equally elaborate dictionary of chemistry, and the remaining number contains some sections of a treatise on botany.

THE Religious Tract Society are about to publish "Pioneering in New Guinea," by the Rev. James Chalmers, who has lived and travelled in New Guinea during the last eight years. A special chapter contains answers given by natives to 115 questions carefully drawn up by Mr. Chalmers.

"A LIST OF BRITISH BIRDS," revised by Mr. Howard Saunders, will be found of much service both for the labelling of specimens and for reference. It has just been issued by Messrs. Gurney and Jackson.

EARTHQUAKES on April 1, 2, 3, and 4 are reported from Aden. No damage was done.

WE hear that Mr. Murray has resigned the post of Librarian and Curator to the Karachi Museum. During his tenure of office he has written several hand-books on the zoology of Sind, and his Catalogue of the vertebrate fauna of that province is a valuable epitome of the subject. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. D. Cumming, who was for some time stationed at Fao, in the Persian Gulf. While there Mr. Cumming devoted himself with much energy to the study of the avifauna of the neighbourhood, and sent several interesting collections to England, where they have been described by Mr. Bowdler Sharpe. The collections proved to be one of the most important acquisitions of the British Museum during the year 1886.

LARGE cases, showing the nests of the Heron, Hen-harrier, Starling, Sand-Martin, and Common Tern, have been lately added to the Natural History Museum. Prof. Flower has also placed in the great hall a large case illustrating the principal breeds of domestic pigeons derived by man's selection from the common blue Rock-pigeon (*Columba livia*). Popular guides to most of the departments have recently been published by the Trustees, and the Index Museum in the great hall bids fair to supply the student with a complete introduction to the study of zoology and botany. In face of the energetic labours of the staff of this Museum to render the collections under their charge educational for the masses, it is satisfactory to learn that several members of Parliament have announced their intention of questioning the wisdom of reducing the grant to the British Museum, as has been done this year in deference to the rage for economy at present in vogue.

PROF. BARBOZA DU BOCAGE has recently described a Sun-bird and a Grass-warbler from the Island of St. Thomas as *Cinnyris newtonii* and *Prinia molleri*. Zoologists will welcome the return of Prof. Bocage from the realms of politics back to the charge of the Lisbon Museum, which, under his care, rose to a position of first-rate importance.

VOLUME I. of the Journal of the Science College of the Imperial University, Japan, which has been recently published, contains a valuable paper by Mr. Sekei Sekiya, Professor of Seismology in the University, on the comparison of earthquake records given at the same station by different seismographs, the comparison being made as a test of the accuracy of the instruments. Two recent earthquakes are discussed, each of which was recorded in duplicate at the Tokio Observatory, by two somewhat different forms of Ewing's horizontal pendulum seimograph, and the autographic records are reproduced in the paper. Prof. Sekiya compares the corresponding motions as recorded by different instruments, and remarks that when the records are gone through, wave by wave, the corresponding pointers are found to have drawn waves of exactly the same amplitude and period, and even the irregular minor ripples which are superposed on the principal undulations are reproduced faithfully by both. He concludes that this exact coincidence proves conclusively the trustworthiness of the horizontal pendulum seismograph. The diagrams reproduced in the Journal also show the vertical motion of the ground, as recorded by Ewing's vertical motion seismograph. This motion, the author points out, is much less in amplitude than the horizontal motion (usually from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$), and its average period is only about half that of the horizontal motion. The three components of motion, when combined, give a resultant form of extraordinary complexity for the path pursued by particles on the surface of the ground during an earthquake shock.

THE Association Scientifique de France has discontinued the publication of its weekly Bulletin, and will issue, instead, a *Compte rendu* of the Conferences of the Association in half-yearly volumes. A few advance parts will be published fortnightly, for the use of such of the members as may desire to have them. The Bulletin has been published since 1864.

MR. JAMES WILD, Geographer to the Queen, died at his London residence, at the age of seventy four, on the 17th inst. He was educated at Woolwich for the army, but afterwards devoted himself to the production of scientific and educational works. He soon became a member of various scientific Societies, and his maps and geographical works secured for him the position of Geographer to the Queen. For a good many years he had a seat in Parliament. After his retirement from political life he represented the Ward of Cornhill in the Common Council, and he took a leading part in directing the attention of the Clothworkers' Company, of which he was a member, to the subject of technical education. It was mainly through his efforts that the technical schools of Bristol, Manchester, and Leeds were erected. Among the many honours conferred upon him was the gold medal for scientific merit, granted by the present German Emperor as King of Prussia.

IN a paper entitled "Field Notes from Afghanistan," printed in the new number of Records of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. C. L. Griesbach gives an account of instances of recent glacial action observed by him when crossing the Hindu Kúsh by the Chahárdar Pass in October 1886. The road which leads from Chápdarra camping-ground on the north side of the Hindu Kúsh to the top of the pass ascends a narrow straight valley, bounded on each side by steep cliffs, some of them crowned with perpetual snow. The bottom of the valley itself is greatly choked and partially filled with debris, which might be simply the detritus from the hill-sides. Large cones and fans of fragmentary material descend from each small ravine on both sides. So far only the configuration of the valley, its nearly straight course and absence of larger side streams, would suggest the former presence of glaciers. But on reaching an elevation of 12,000 feet, one suddenly comes to a huge mass of debris, which closely resembles the recent accumulations near the lower end of a glacier. Large blocks, some of them of immense dimensions, are loosely mingled with angular fragments of every size, and the whole is arranged like a dam across the valley. The hill-sides (gneiss) are polished and grooved, and the blackened surfaces glisten and shine in the distance like metal. All the larger blocks show extensive grooving and deep ice-scratches on their polished sides. This mass of debris lies at the base of a terrace filling the valley. The former glacier, of which this is the end moraine, was on the upper and raised portion of the valley. The latter bears the remarkable appearance of an ice-worn trough; it is wider than the valley below, and its base is now partially filled by finer debris, through which a small stream winds its way amidst a series of swampy pools. It is within the area of perpetual snow, and the latter with frozen patches of ice lies on the hill-sides and in sheltered depressions. The valley looks as if the glacier had only quite recently left it. Moraines and glacial silt still lie as they were deposited. The head and catchment area of the valley close to the top of the pass (14,100 feet) is still rather thickly covered with frozen snow. Near the head of a narrow valley leading from the Chahárdar Pass to the Deh-i-Tang, at an elevation of 12,050 feet above sea-level, several small ravines join. Mr. Griesbach noticed that three of these ravines were still filled with glaciers. Although they were very small, the moraine accumulations near their lower ends were enormous.

IN a highly important and interesting paper on the structure of the Nostochineæ, contained in the first volume of the new Italian botanical journal *Malpighia*, Prof. A. Borzi, of Messina, states the very interesting fact that, in *Nostoc ellipsosporum* and other species of the same genus, a distinct communication can be detected between adjacent cells. If the cell is an intercalary one, it has two pores at opposite poles; if apical, only one; and through these pores pass very delicate threads of a substance which sometimes gives the reactions of protoplasm, sometimes of cyanophycin, the substance of which, according to Borzi, both the cell-contents and the investing gelatinous sheath of the Nostocaceæ are composed. This intercommunication between the cells is always interrupted in the formation of heterocysts. During the transformation of ordinary cells into heterocysts, the walls become thicker, the gelatinous substance of which they are composed collecting especially round the pores through which the strands pass, and eventually completely closing them up. In this way is formed a short conical projection pointing towards the interior of the heterocyst. In the vegetative cells of the filament, that is, those which are not destined to become heterocysts, the connecting threads appear always to consist of protoplasm. In the hormogones this connexion between adjacent cells is especially evident. In addition to several species of *Nostoc*, Prof. Borzi has observed this interesting phenomenon in several of the other families of Nostochineæ or filamentous Cyanophyceæ, viz. in the Scytonemaceæ, Stigonemaceæ, and Rivulariaceæ.

PROF. D. KIKUCHI, of Tokio, who graduated at Cambridge in 1877, is editing, at the request of the Education Department of the Japanese Government, text-books of geometry and algebra, those in use at present being very unsatisfactory. He has already translated and published the syllabus of plane geometry drawn up by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, and has also done the same for Clifford's "Common Sense of the Exact Sciences." His principal course of lectures—a two years' one—is on dynamics, commencing with statics, and including sound and liquid waves.

WITH reference to Mr. Hooper's paper on *Gymnema sylvestre*, printed by us last week, Mr. J. C. Shenstone writes to us that the peculiar properties of the plant were described in a communication to the Linnean Society, December 7, 1847, by Capt. Edgeworth. The plant was pointed out to him by the natives, who were aware of its peculiarity. "No doubt," says Mr. Shenstone, "this is the Mr. Edgeworth alluded to by Mr. Hooper in his paper as having first discovered the property of the plant, but a reference to the original communication may interest some of your readers."

AN experimental passenger-train, lighted throughout by electricity, and heated by steam from the engine, is now running between New York and Boston. Each car is illuminated by eighteen 16-candle glow-lamps, the current being derived from storage-batteries beneath the floor-timbers, charged for ten hours by dynamos. Both light and heat are said to be ample, and *Science* believes that danger from fire, in case of accident to the train, is much lessened, if not almost wholly done away with.

MACHINERY for winding silk from cocoons was lately set up at Washington by the Department of Agriculture. Much interest is manifested in the experiments, and the demand for copies of the Bulletin on Silkworm Culture is so great that it has been necessary to issue seven or eight editions. According to officials of the Department of Agriculture, the requests for silkworm eggs have never been so numerous since the Department began their distribution. It is expected, therefore, that large quantities of American-grown silk will be placed upon the market this year.

WHEN crossing the Atlantic, Prof. Dennis, of New York, recently made some observations to test the purity of the ocean-air. He had previously prepared capsules of sterilised gelatine. One which was exposed in a state-room on the main deck of the steamer developed five hundred points of infection in eighteen hours; one exposed in the cabin on the main deck developed only five or six points in ten days; a third, hung over the bow of the ship for ten days, remained uncontaminated.

MR. V. G. EATON, writing to the *Popular Science Monthly*, says that in most of the eastern cities of the Unites States fully 30 per cent. of the men over thirty years of age show unmistakable signs of baldness, while nearly 20 per cent. have spots on their heads that are not only bald, but polished with the gloss that is supposed to belong to extreme old age alone. He has been in most of the churches and theatres in all the large eastern cities, as well as in Chicago, St. Louis, and other places of the West, and has verified his assertion by actual count. He has found that bald-headed men are most plentiful in New York and Boston, and that after these cities come Philadelphia, Washington, and the western towns. The following are a few of his observations taken in Boston:—Trinity Church: 243 men; 71 actually bald, 46 indications of baldness. King's Chapel: 86 men; 38 actually bald, 14 indications of baldness. Hollis Street Theatre, orchestra at performance of the "Mikado": 63 men; 27 actually bald, 10 indications. Boston Theatre, Judic: 126 men; 51 actually bald, 43 indications.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include two Polar Bears (*Ursus maritimus*), from the Polar Regions, presented by Mr. Joseph Monteith; two Brown-throated Conures (*Conurus æruginosus*), from South America, presented by Lieut. General Newton; a Ring Dove (*Columba palumbarius*), a Turtle Dove (*Turtur communis*), British, presented by Mr. C. L. Sutherland, F.Z.S.; a Secretary Vulture (*Serpentarius reptilivorus*), from South Africa, presented by Mr. J. Newbury; a White-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo albicaudatus*), from America, presented by Mr. John Lloyd; two Common Gulls (*Larus canus*), British, presented by Mr. J. A. Cotton; two —— Ducks (——) from the Falkland Isles, presented by Mr. F. E. Cobb, C.M.Z.S.; two Viscachas (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*), born in the Gardens.

OUR ASTRONOMICAL COLUMN

THE U.S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—We learn from *Science*, vol. ix. No. 217, that the new Naval Observatory, for which Congress appropriated 400,000 dollars several years ago, is to be built forthwith. Mr. R. M. Hunt, of New York, has been appointed architect of the building, and operations will shortly begin.

RESEARCHES ON THE SUN'S DIAMETER.—Prof. Di Legge, of the Campidoglio Observatory, Rome, has published in *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, ser. 4, vol. i., a discussion of the meridian transit observations of the sun's diameter taken at the Observatory during the years 1874–83. From May 1876 the observations were made by projecting the sun's image on a screen, so that two or more persons could observe simultaneously, and thus determine their "personal equations" from observations made under precisely similar circumstances. Altogether, 5796 transits were observed on 2213 days, giving an average of 221 days per annum. The mean resulting horizontal semi-diameters of the sun, collected in biennial groups, show a progressive diminution, which, taking into consideration Auwers' researches on the subject (NATURE, vol. xxxv. p. 496), are most probably due to change in the habits of the observers, as the table of mean annual personal equations given by Prof. Di Legge would also lead us to infer. The mean values of the horizontal semi-diameter at mean distance found from each observer's transits are respectively as follows:—Di Legge, 961″·329 ± 0″·011; Respighi, 960″·760 ± 0″·013; Giacomelli, 961″·307 ± 0″·012; and Prosperi, 961″·356 ± 0″·014; the combined mean value being 961″·188.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE WEEK 1887 APRIL 24–30

(FOR the reckoning of time the civil day, commencing at Greenwich mean midnight, counting the hours on to 24, is here employed.)

At Greenwich on April 24

Sun rises, 4h. 48m.; souths, 11h. 58m. 5·6s.; sets, 19h. 8m.; decl. on meridian, 12° 51′ N.: Sidereal Time at Sunset, 9h. 18m.

Moon (at First Quarter on April 30) rises, 5h. 48m.; souths, 12h. 55m.; sets, 20h. 14m.; decl. on meridian, 12° 11′ N.

Planet	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Decl. on meridian ° ′
Mercury ...	4 17	10 23	16 29	0 20 N.
Venus ...	6 1	14 13	22 25	22 50 N.
Mars ...	4 50	11 59	19 8	12 37 N.
Jupiter...	18 34	23 45	4 56*	10 17 S.
Saturn...	8 54	17 3	1 12*	22 24 N.

* Indicates that the setting is that of the following morning.

Occultations of Stars by the Moon (visible at Greenwich)

April	Star	Mag.	Disap. h. m.	Reap. h. m.	Corresponding angles from vertex to right for inverted image ° °
25	48 Tauri	6	21 0	21 36	85 359
30	3 Cancri	6	0 13	1 4	119 293
30	54 Cancri	6½	21 36	22 27	74 330

April	h.	
24	23	Mars in conjunction with the Sun.
26	6	Venus in conjunction with and 6° 19′ north of the Moon.
29	7	Saturn in conjunction with and 3° 6′ north of the Moon.

Variable Stars

Star	R.A. h. m.	Decl. ° ′		h. m.	
U Cephei	0 52·3	81 16 N.	Apr. 29,	4 0	*m*
S Canis Minoris	7 26·6	8 34 N.	,, 29,		*m*
S Cancri	8 37·5	19 26 N.	,, 28,	21 13	*m*
T Ursæ Majoris	12 31·3	60 7 N.	,, 27,		*m*
δ Libræ	14 54·9	8 4 S.	,, 27,	20 37	*m*
U Coronæ	15 13·6	32 4 N.	,, 24,	2 42	*m*
R Draconis	16 32·4	67 0 N.	,, 28,		*M*
U Ophiuchi	17 10·8	1 20 N.	,, 24,	21 11	*m*
			and at intervals of	20 8	
S Delphini	20 37·9	16 41 N.	Apr. 24,		*M*
δ Cephei	22 25·0	57 50 N.	,, 30,	22 0	*M*
R Lacertæ	22 38·3	41 47 N.	,, 27,		*m*

M signifies maximum; *m* minimum.

Meteor-Showers

	R.A.	Decl.	
Near ζ Ursæ Majoris...	206°	57° N.	Bright, slow meteors.
,, β Libræ ...	228	5 S.	
,, α Serpentis ...	235	9 N.	Swift meteors.